The results showed that the parasite embedded its head with its cephalic horns to the skin of fish causing considerable damage to the epidermal cells as they reached blood vessel to absorb blood of the host (Ahmed, 2000) and also severe hemorrhage, ulceration and fibrous nodule formation on the skin. Microscopic examination of aquarium tank water indicated the presence of free-swimming larvae, the Cyclops and in addition the presence of ciliated protozoa.

Treatment involved careful manual removal without breaking and dipping of freshwater fish in saltwater @ 2.5-3% concentration for 5 to 10 minutes a day and releasing immediately into the tank (Schaperclans, 1991) or by cleaning the tank with potassium permanganate solution @ 4mg per liter of water. However, detailed studies on aquatic organisms and its relation to parasitic infections need to be undertaken.

REFERENCES
